



## Evening Telegram

W. J. HERDER, - - - Proprietor  
C. T. JAMES, - - - Editor

Friday, January 21, 1921.

### An African Republic.

There is talk of an African Republic the founding of which will gather together all the African negroes under one form of government, though where the capital or country of the to-be-formed consolidation of negroes is, no person has yet declared, but probably it will be in Africa itself, whither every negro living in white countries will eventually hie. The organizer of the new Republic is Marcus Garvey, who is the most striking figure among American negroes, and whose desires are to embody a new spirit of independence among the colored people. Mr. Garvey is already known as the President of the Provisional Republic of Africa, President-General of the Universal Improvement Negro Association and African Communities League of the World, President of the Black Star Line of ocean going steamships, President of the Negroes' Factory Corporation, and Editor and publisher of the Negro World, the most powerful newspaper on earth. In passing it might be said that there is but one other famous man, who presides over so many and varied ramifications, and who also controls a newspaper, but there the analogy ceases. Garvey is acclaimed by millions of his color as the Black Moses (erstwhile applied to a local liberator) destined to rank in history, according to one fervent biographer, "alongside Nador, Alaric, Genghis Khan, Cromwell, Napoleon, Bismarck and Washington."

This antitype of the foremost ancient and modern geniuses in history was born in Jamaica, receiving his education there and in England, coming to the United States in 1917, there beginning the movement which has resulted in associating a large proportion of the negroes of the world in organizing a negro steamship line (Black Star) that will connect the principal negro centres in Africa, and also in organizing a theoretical government, the object of which is to build up a negro nation strong enough to be able to dictate to the other nations of the world on subjects close to the hearts of the black people. Garvey's demands are radical. He wants complete economic independence and social and political equality for the negro, a strong contrast to the ideals of the late Booker T. Washington and his successor Dr. Robert R. Moton, who advocated a gradual advancement of the negro through work, education and adaptation. Early in 1920 Garvey decided to call a great Negro Convention and over 8000 delegates responded to his call. From Australia, Abyssinia, Liberia, Haiti, Cuba, West Indies, South and Central America, Canada, Europe, came negroes to present their grievances, advance their recommendations, participate in the drafting of their Bill of Rights and Declaration of Independence, and to hear Marcus Gar-

vey tell them his idea of the destiny of the black race.

The Convention was held in Harlem, New York City, and on August 31, 1920 "there was issued to the world a declaration of Negro rights and a constitution of negro liberty, proclaiming then and thereafter the negroes political, racial, economic and religious equality, with, and independence of, the white and other races, and set in motion the forces deemed necessary for the establishment of a negro super-government of the world." The developments of this Black Declaration of Independence will demand attention. With a negro world population of four hundred millions, such a huge number if welded together can become a formidable force capable of dominating all other races. And Garvey's ambition is to accomplish this welding process. He has already enrolled three million negroes in the United States as paid members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, a number equalling almost one third of the negro population of that country, and once under way the Association will ere long enroll every negro in the republic. Ten millions of black people organized for the purpose outlined by Garvey and with ideas that they are the chosen, the destined rulers of the world, will constitute a menace to the United States, and as well to both continents of the Western Hemisphere, for all negroes will ultimately be drawn into the association, headed by a man who is educated, eloquent, ambitious and determined and who has already made such a profound impression on the negroes of both Americas. Instead of a yellow peril it is not outside the range of belief that the Caucasian race may yet have to face the ordeal and attendant horrors of a Black Peril.

### Fatal Accident at Glovertown.

**S. L. PARMITER SCALDED TO DEATH.**  
(Daily News.)  
ANGLE BROOK, Jan. 20.  
A serious accident occurred here yesterday. While Mr. S. L. Parmiter of Harbour Grace, was operating a locomotive crane, hoisting rock from an excavation, the crane and boiler turned over and Mr. Parmiter was caught underneath the boiler and badly scalded. He was taken to the staff house and his burns dressed. His condition to-day is hopeful. The other workmen escaped with slight injuries.

**LATER.**  
ANGLE BROOK, Jan. 20.  
Mr. Parmiter died this morning as a result of scalding and internal injuries from yesterday's accident. Mr. Parmiter was working for the Terra Nova Sulphite Co., Ltd.

### Repairs Completed.

**BASAAN MAY SAIL TO-NIGHT.**  
Repairs to S.S. Basaan, which has been lying in the harbor for over three months after undergoing a most unusual number of mishaps, will be completed to-day and it is probable that the ship will sail either to-night or to-morrow morning. The tug Balenas which arrived here on Wednesday will tow the Basaan to Norfolk, Va., where she will join the large number of wooden ships now lying up at that port. These ships, which did good work during the war have now outlived their usefulness and are entirely unsuited for shipping requirements of to-day.

### Hon. J. D. Ryan's Generosity.

In our issue of yesterday, describing the Grandfather's Clock, which is to be disposed of for a most worthy and charitable object, a slight error occurred. The clock was purchased by the Hon. J. D. Ryan, who with his usual generosity has presented it to be disposed of for the object referred to. This is only another example of Hon. Mr. Ryan's philanthropy.

**DIED SUDDENLY.**—The following message from Magistrate Vatcher, Old Perlican, was received by the Deputy Minister of Justice yesterday:—"Benjamin Morris of Lower Island Cove, died suddenly at that place yesterday on his way to the woods."

**MINARD'S LIVINOT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.**

### Economic Conditions.

#### ARTIFICIAL PRICE FIXING RUN-OUTS.

Editor Evening Telegram . . . . .  
Dear Sir,—It seems to me that in all the discussions we have had in reference to fixing or regulating the price of fish by Governmental control there has been very little real argument upon the merits of the case. The economical truths which underlie the whole argument have not so far as I know been touched upon either in the press or in public debate. The error began, in my opinion, in a false idea as to the meaning of price and value. A prominent politician, we know, thinks that price is an arbitrary matter, that it can be put up or down at will, for he has continually boasted that he has raised the price of fish. Now it is absolutely certain that price is not an arbitrary matter. A definition of "price" is that it is the negotiable value of an article expressed in terms of money.

We commonly say, with absolute truth, that the value of an article is governed by "supply and demand," but that "supply" and "demand" are compounded of thousands of circumstances, which may be only remotely related to the article in question. It is hardly too much to say that every transaction of purchase and sale has some bearing upon every other transaction. The value of every article is perpetually fluctuating, although it may pass unnoticed and unrecorded. No means have ever been devised by which the value of an article can be positively ascertained at any particular time and the price or exchange ratio can only be arrived at by bargaining between buyer and seller. The sum total or average result of these bargainings indicates what is called the market value.

The genuine market value is full of important information to producers and consumers, but artificially fixed prices would be apt to lead everyone astray and to produce disastrous economic results. It is as futile for one to stick a pin in his barometer by way of influencing the weather as it is to fix the price of an article by Government regulations. The weather will change in spite of the pin and the value will change in spite of the fixed price. While the relative value of each article is thus incessantly changing, there are also great world wide price movements. The general average of price of all articles rises and falls through periods of greater or shorter duration. Individual articles may, for special reason of supply and demand, vary from the general trend, but the great bulk of them seem to go up or down as with a common impulse.

From a high point in 1875 there was a more or less steady annual decline in prices until 1895. Then there followed a period of fairly steady gain until 1908, when there was a sudden drop, followed by a more rapid advance, which continued until 1914 when at the outbreak of the war prices went absolutely wild and advanced at an unprecedented rate. It is remarkable how closely the price of codfish has followed this general world movement of prices. In 1875 the average price per quintal was \$4.81. From this point there was a steady although irregular decline to the low point of \$2.46 in 1895. From that time it rose steadily until 1908 when it dropped \$1.00 per qtl. In 1909 it recovered and continued to advance rapidly until 1914, when it began to sky-rocket in company with everything that is brought with money. The limit was reached for us in the winter of 1919, but the general trend of prices kept a regular decline set in and almost every commodity has since suffered very heavy declines, calculated on an average to be about 25%.

I do not need here to deal with the causes of these great price movements save to say that they are bound up in that rather abstract but present question to political economists as "The quantitative theory of money." But, I feel sure, it will come as a surprise to the man in the street to find that while we have considered the price of fish was incidental to the catch of ourselves and our rivals and other direct influences, we were all the time being borne along on a current which also carried tea and cotton and silk and wages. As I have said, this current, during the four years of war, swept prices to an extreme height, but during the past six months it has swept the other way, carrying almost everything with it. In Newfoundland, however, it was thought, we could anchor the price of fish by a Government Resolution. For a time the anchor held, but the current was getting stronger, the waters piling up, and the moorings were gradually wearing out. At last, as I write this, it looks as if codfish were going to be swept down stream, with silk, wool, cotton, leather, wheat, lead, copper, stocks and bonds etc. Regulations cannot hold prices against the impelling force of a wide economical movement.

An argument in favour of price regulation commonly used is that dealers must be protected against themselves; that they will, if left free, make all sorts of foolish errors. One will sell too cheaply and another ask too much, thus either breaking prices or stopping trade. Granted, but the abundant evidence that individuals have not a monopoly of mistakes; it

has become an adage, that "Governments, in trade matters, cannot do right" and surely there has been an overwhelming supply of evidence to this effect during the past five years. There is the further consideration that when an individual dealer makes a poor bargain he bears his own punishment, but when the Government, the larger controlling body is in error the trade of a whole community is jeopardized.

Price is the balance wheel of commerce and has the remarkable faculty of correcting its own errors. Thus the French say, "The cure of high prices is high prices" and vice versa. When an article is relatively cheap its consumption is increased and its production discouraged; when it is relatively dear its consumption is diminished and its production stimulated. The tendency is always to rectify errors, and if left alone the natural level of prices will be found, but if artificially controlled, trade will become dangerous. Economic laws are infallible in their working and it is useless to try to dodge them.

Yours truly,  
W. G. GOSLING.  
Jan. 20, 1921.

### The Loss of the Ludwig.

#### CAPT. HOEBERG SLIPPED LIFE-BOAT'S RAILING.

The crew of the ill-fated schr. Ludwig arrived in port this morning by the s.s. Digby, from Halifax, after an eventful voyage, described by Mate Johnson as follows: The Ludwig left St. Anthony on November 1st, fish laden and bound to Gibraltar. The vessel met stormy weather on the passage across and lost her foresail and jumbo. It was forty-two days after leaving here that the other side was reached and the vessel was on the east side of the breakwater at that port. At about midnight a strong S. E. gale sprung up. Captain Hoeborg, who was on deck, called Mate Johnson and told him the vessel was dragging and ordered out the lifeboat, which after much difficulty was launched. The crew jumped in and prepared to get away. Seas were breaking alongside the Ludwig, and the lifeboat was filled, the men every minute expecting to be swamped. When all was in readiness, Capt. Hoeborg, who was still on deck, slipped the lines, he refusing to go. Owing to the likelihood of the lifeboat sinking, the crew did not delay, and made the shore with some difficulty. On the following day, Monday, the mate went to the breakwater with a diver, but nothing could be done, as the store was then at its height, and the only topmasts of the vessel could be seen. On Tuesday the ship again visited the scene, went down and searched the vessel, but could find no trace of Captain Hoeborg's body. After duly reporting the matter, the ship's crewmen left for Gibraltar, and from there to Tilbury, England, where they joined the s.s. McNulty for St. John's. The following are the crew of the Ludwig: William Johnson, mate; Johan Gustafson, boatswain; Arthur Walters, cook; and Edward Brown and K. Nelson, seamen. Captain Hoeborg came to St. John's when a young man. His father was a physician and himself served some time as a druggist in his native country. He was 71 years old when he met his death. He has two sisters residing in New York, and also one brother, Michael, charge of a Submarine School at Newport News. A daughter is also in Boston, being a trained nurse. Mr. M. Holland, of Baird's, is a son-in-law. Capt. Hoeborg's wife, who is left to mourn, is a sister of Miss Morris, Librarian at the Colonial Building.

### Supreme Court.

**IN ADMIRALTY.**  
(Before Chief Justice.)  
S. S. Portia vs. S. S. Basaan.  
Hon. S. J. Foote, K.C., is heard in closing. Mr. Knight will be heard in closing this evening.  
(Before Mr. Justice Johnson.)  
S. S. Storborg vs. S. S. Delco.  
Mr. L. E. Emerson for Delco, Mr. J. A. W. McNulty for Storborg.  
The examination of the captain of the Storborg was begun and consumed about an hour, to be resumed this evening.

### Trouble in Berthing.

Some trouble was experienced in berthing S. S. Digby this morning, as the Basaan was obstructing the Storborg ahead of her at Harveys. Both steamers had to be moved, but when the attempt to move the Storborg was made it was found that her steering gear was frozen up. It was thawed out eventually, and then the ships were moved. In hauling the Digby into the wharf a lot of slob ice got between the ship and the pier, so that the services of the tug Mouton had to be requisitioned to make a clearance. About two hours after arriving in port the Digby was berthed.

### Digby's Passengers.

S. S. Digby arrived in port at 10 o'clock this morning, 43 hours from Halifax. She brought the following passengers: Mrs. E. W. Willie, Miss Ada Willie, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Morine, H. P. Harvey, C. E. Tanner, W. E. Dickie, W. Barrett, H. E. Ellis, Eben, Fraser, H. E. Raine and 5 seamen of the Ludwig from London, ex. S. S. Saxonia.

### Personal.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Morine, who were spending a Christmas and New Year vacation with friends in Canada, returned by S.S. Digby this morning.

**ICEBERG REPORTED.**—It has been reported to the Marine & Fisheries Department that a small iceberg, less than 8 or 9 miles S. E. of Cape Spear, is a dangerous navigation.

# Prices Are Down at the Royal Stores Grocery

While there is no doubt that the prices of foodstuffs are still very high, there is conclusive evidence that prices are coming down at the Royal Stores Grocery Department.

For the purpose of comparison we give below a list of prices in force at present and those that were charged in 1920 at this time of the year.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	Price 1920	Price 1921
Libby's Apricots . . . . .	80	6
Libby's Peaches . . . . .	80	70
Libby's Plums . . . . .	65	55
Libby's Cherries . . . . .	80	70
Ibex Apricots . . . . .	55	45
Ibex Sliced Peaches . . . . .	60	45
Ibex Pears . . . . .	65	60
Ibex Plums . . . . .	50	40
<b>TINNED FRUITS.</b>		
Del-monte Sliced Pineapple . . . . .	65	60
Goody Goody Sliced Pineapple . . . . .	50	45
Singapore Sliced Pineapple . . . . .	45	40
<b>TOMATOES.</b>		
Del-Monte Tomatoes . . . . .	35	25
Silverdale Tomatoes . . . . .	30	25
Jersey Tomatoes . . . . .		
<b>SOUPS.</b>		
Libby's Tomato Soup . . . . .	15	13
Armours Tomato Soup . . . . .	16	15
Campbell's Tomato Soup . . . . .	20	19
Symington's Soups . . . . .	15	13
<b>COFFEES.</b>		
White House Coffee . . . . .	75	65
Arbuckles Coffee . . . . .	75	60
Fresh Ground Coffee . . . . .	75	65
<b>TEA.</b>		
Choice Broken Orange Pekoe . . . . .	60	45
Fine Broken Orange Pekoe . . . . .	70	55
Extra Quality Broken Orange Pekoe . . . . .	80	65
<b>FISH.</b>		
Salt Fish, per lb. . . . .		7
Kippers, per doz. . . . .	12	70
<b>BUTTER.</b>		
Creamery . . . . .	42	48
Sunshine . . . . .	52	38
Shortening . . . . .	45	32
<b>RICE.</b>		
Fancy Rice . . . . .	16	14
Saigon Rice . . . . .	12	9

It is a doubly wise policy to buy your Groceries here, because the quality is supreme and the prices charged most reasonable—always.

## The Royal Stores, Ltd. Grocery Department

**Police Court.**

**Drunk Fined.**—A man who was charged with being drunk and disorderly, created such a disturbance when arrested that he had to be handcuffed. He was fined \$5.00 or 10 days.

**Mr. Ayre Upholds Judge.**—The next case called was that of Wm. Campbell against a man for cutting down some trees on his property. Mr. W. J. Higgins, K.C., appeared for defendant and asked for leniency on the grounds that the offence was not deliberate. Mr. G. W. E. Ayre, who acted for the plaintiff, before going on with the case, said that his attention had been drawn to some correspondence which had appeared in the Daily News between Judge Morris and a city clergyman, as a result of criticism to which the Judge had been subjected. He said that the clergyman was not a reverend gentleman's congregation. Mr. Ayre characterized the clergyman's conduct as being a piece of gross impertinence. "Even if the Judge's comment had been correctly reported, it would be a gross impertinence," said Mr. Ayre, "and I submit that when something does appear to put the Judge in a wrong light it is the business of any wishing to criticize, to see if the report is correct." The Judge had been held up to ridicule and contempt. "If," said Mr. Ayre, "the clergyman will the legal profession should criticize the clergy and it would be a great deal better if the clergy were criticized more. I submit that the reports which have appeared of late in the press, are exceptionally good and reporters have no right to be hauled over the coals for little discrepancies of this sort. The reports have to be congratulated and not slated on the way their reports have been made. I think the bar holds your Honour in the greatest respect and I know of no time, speaking as one of the oldest members of the bar, when the reputation of the bench has been more ably sustained."

His Honour thanked Mr. Ayre. He said that he esteemed it a great vindication, if a vindication were necessary. This, however, had been accomplished by himself by a mere publication of facts. It was the generous sentiments of the bar as expressed by Mr. Ayre, for which he thanked him. The affair was finished with, so far as he was concerned the only dominating sentiment being sincere sorrow that it had ever occurred. What he regretted chiefly was that he had been held up to the censure of a congregation, amongst whom are many of his friends, and that this was done without any attempt to test the accuracy of the statement as reported. The incident is now closed and he has nothing but friendly feelings for the reverend gentleman concerned. He had no fault to find with the press, which he has always found efficient, courteous and fair. If the reports are not always verbatim, it must be remembered that the reporters are not infallible.

The interrupted case was then continued. Mr. Ayre said his client did not press for a heavy penalty and defendant was fined \$5.00 and costs.

**From Cape Race.**  
Special to Evening Telegram.  
CAPE RACE, To-day.  
Wind South, fresh weather, dull; the S.S. Rosalind passed West at 3 p.m. yesterday; nothing in sight to-day; Bar. 29.90; Ther. 35.

**UNPUBLISHED HISTORY.**—The second installment of "Unpublished History," being the official despatches relating to the Royal Newfoundland Regiment of Fencible Infantry, will appear in the Telegram to-morrow.

**Minard's Linctant For Diphtheria.**

**Big Butter in**

**P. E. Island Finest Table Quality, 10, 20, 30 lb. tubs and boxes of 2 lb. slabs and solids.**

**Drop Butter Price**

**SELECTED KING, WAGNER and N. SPY APPLES P. E. ISLAND OATS, HAY, TURNIPS & PARSNIPS in boxes.**

**W. B. FRASER**

Jan. 21, 1921.

**Police Visit House.**  
**FIND OCCUPANTS DESTITUTE.**  
Last night the police visited a house on Quidi Vidi Road in search of a Mrs. Cousens, who had been reported missing by her husband. The house, which is owned by Mr. T. Kent, is in very bad condition. Some time ago, the chimney blew down and it has not yet been replaced. Owing to the stove having been broken at the time, the occupants could neither light any fire nor cook food. For some days Mrs. Garrett, who lives on the first floor, has had nothing to eat. Mrs. Cousens, who lives on the upper part of the house, is in similar circumstances. The police are endeavoring to get aid from some charitable organizations, and in the meantime proceedings are being taken against the husband. The police found the woman they were looking for in the house and restored her to her husband.

**Stafford's Phoradone contains 13 different ingredients and every one of these ingredients is absolutely pure cough remedy.**