

Supply and Demand.

A Discourse On the Economic Situation.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir,—We should always remember that whose makes an assertion, upon him lies the burden of proof. When we are confronted with an assertion that appears to be false, or extravagant, our first and natural impulse is to deny and controvert it; and hence arise most of the endless controversies. When such an assertion is made, the proper course is not to deny it, nor to attempt to controvert it, but to call upon the asserter for proof. If, as sometimes happens, he can bring forward no evidence in support of his assertion, the matter is at an end. If he responds to the invitation, and brings forward evidence, or what he thinks is evidence, of his assertions, then our duty is to examine that evidence, and assertion, whether it does in fact bear out the assertion or not. In many cases it will be found that what is adduced as evidence has no bearing at all on the assertion; and when it has, it will usually be found that what is merely evidence is put forward as proof.

There is a vast difference between evidence and proof. The difference is this: Anything germane to the issue and consistent with the assertion is evidence of the assertion. Proof is evidence that is consistent with any alternative assertion.

Thus, let me give an illustration: If a man is seen coming out of the Controller's with a bottle sticking out of his pocket, that is evidence that he has secured a bottle of "stuff" from the Controller. It is germane to the issue, and is consistent with the assertion. But it is not proof that he has secured a bottle of "stuff," because it is consistent with several alternatives. For instance, he may have gone in there to see a friend or to leave a script to be filled the next day, and the bottle seen sticking out of his pocket may contain tea for his lunch, which he was taking to his work. But if the Controller has been seen filling a bottle with rum out of a cask, and passing it to the man, that is proof that he has secured a bottle of "stuff," for it is evidence that is inconsistent with any alternative.

The difference between evidence and proof appears to be quite unknown to those who are asserting that the lifting of the Fishery Regulations is the cause of the low price of fish obtaining at this time. To assert that the lifting of the Fishery Regulations is the cause of the present price of fish, is quite a different thing from proving it to be the cause of the low price of fish. The evidence that is brought forward in support of the assertion that the lifting of the Regulations is responsible for the present price of fish is, that last year the Regulations were a force and fish fetched from \$9 to \$10 per quintal, while this year the Regulations are lifted and the price of fish is down to \$3 and \$6. At first glance this appears to be strong evidence of the assertion that the lifting of the Regulations is the cause of the low price of fish. But when this apparent evidence is examined, it is found to be not evidence at all, and is no bearing on the assertion. The reason it appears as evidence to some is because they have not taken into consideration all the factors in the issue, and because they mistake appearance for evidence. We said in foregoing that proof is evidence that is inconsistent with any alternative assertion. Now the assertion that the lifting of the Regulations is the cause of the low price being paid for fish to-day, and the "evidence" adduced in support of that assertion affords no proof of the assertion, because the evidence is not inconsistent with any alternative assertion. If I am looking for strong evidence to support my contention that the lifting of the Regulations had nothing whatever to do with the price of fish, I would point to the drop in value of fish in those countries where we do not have our fish. For it must be clear to those who are familiar with the rudiments of economics, that if the money in those countries where we sell our fish falls in value as compared to our money—that country will not be able to buy a dollar's worth of our fish for one dollar of their money. This is why we are forced to drop the price of our fish below that of last year. This is the economic law that mainly controls the price of all commodities in the world to-day, and renders such artificial barriers as the Fishery Regulations impotent for good, but on the contrary interferes with the free play of economic laws to the detriment of the people in whatever country they are enforced.

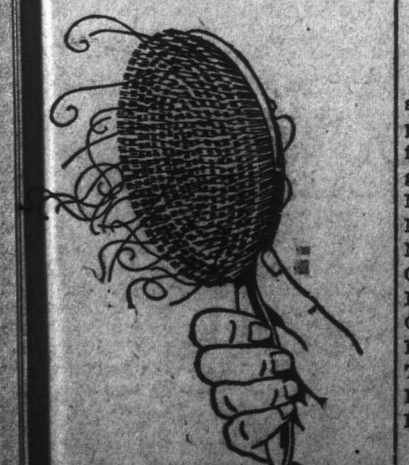
There was a time in the history of capitalism when the law of supply and demand was the leading factor in the control of prices. But the law of supply and demand has been superseded by a new law—which had its birth quite early in capitalism, but has only dominated the law of supply and demand since the ending of the war. Of course, the old law of supply and demand still plays a small part in price fluctuations. But in the main prices are controlled by the law briefly mentioned in the foregoing. The law of supply and demand is over-worked by us. We are giving it credit for what it could do at one time, but cannot do now.

If those who are asserting that the country lost \$6,000,000 on account of the lifting of the Regulations expect us to believe it, they will have to bring forward better proof than mere assertions, otherwise their efforts will be considered an attempt to bolster up a great wrong in order to save the political skin of one who is the greatest enemy of the fishermen and wage workers of Newfoundland.

Yours truly,
W. L. BUTLER.
Shoal Harbor.

DANDERINE

Hair Coming Out;
Thickens, Beautifies.



It seems as if a bottle of "Danderine" at any drug store. After one application you can not find a particle of dandruff or a falling hair. Danderine, every hair shows new life, vigor, brightness, more color and abundance.

Buy Your Rubbers at Smallwood's!

Most people buy Rubbers when the walking is bad--and after their feet are wet--the wrong idea, certainly. The time to buy Rubbers is when you don't need them--and then they will be ready when you do need them.

We stock the very best of Rubbers in all wanted styles for Men, Women and Children.

<p>MEN'S LONG RUBBERS.</p> <p>MEN'S VAC LONG RUBBERS. MEN'S RED BALL LONG RUBBERS. MEN'S SEA RUBBERS. MEN'S SEA RUBBERS (the Rubbers with the White Sole). BOYS' and YOUTHS' LONG RUBBERS. WOMEN'S LONG RUBBERS. GIRLS' LONG RUBBERS.</p>	<p>WOMEN'S GAITERS.</p> <p>Buttoned and Buckled. MISSIES' GAITERS. CHILD'S GAITERS. BOYS' and GIRLS' GAITERS and RUBBERS.</p>	<p>MEN'S SHORT RUBBERS.</p> <p>MEN'S LOW RUBBERS.</p> <p>Best Canadian Brands. WOMEN'S STORM and LOW RUBBERS. BLACK and TAN RUBBERS. HIGH and LOW HEEL RUBBERS.</p>	<p>MEN'S GAITERS.</p> <p>WOMEN'S RUBBERS.</p>	<p>MEN'S STORM KING.</p> <p>MEN'S RED BALL VAC STORM KING. MEN'S RED BALL BLACK TORM KING. MEN'S SEA WHITE SOLE STORM KING. BOYS' and YOUTHS' STORM KING.</p>
---	---	--	---	--

We stock only the best Rubbers made. Mail Orders receive prompt attention. Wholesale Rubber Price on request.

F. SMALLWOOD, THE HOME OF GOOD RUBBERS

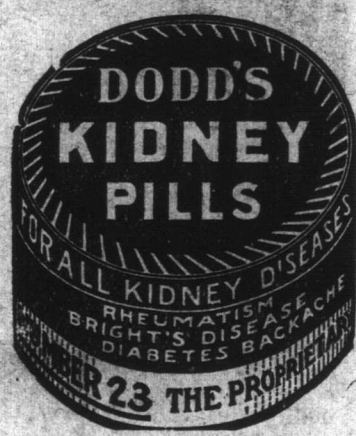
218 and 220 Water Street.

The World's Longest Tunnel.

One of the greatest tunnels in the world is nearing completion. The new Simplon Tunnel will shortly be ready for traffic, and its transformation from a mere gallery into an international high road, which was first started in December, 1913, will greatly stimulate business conducted between Channel ports and those of the Mediterranean.

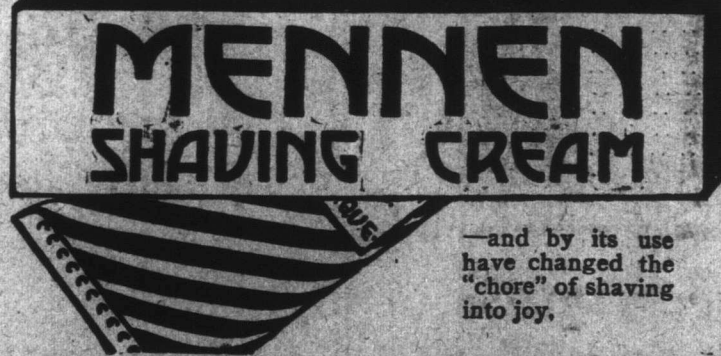
Tremendous difficulties have been encountered and overcome in making the tunnel. Hot springs had to be drained away; and at one spot, about two and a half miles from the Italian opening, the rock pressure was so great that eighteen months was spent in boring fifty yards, at a cost of \$160,000.

The whole tunnel is twelve and a quarter miles long, of which five and a half miles is on Swiss territory. Electric traction will be used, so that this will be the cleanest tunnel in Europe.



The longest tunnel in England is the Severn Tunnel. Its length is four and a half miles, and it was built in 1873-1886; and, during the recent railway strike, was in some danger of being flooded and irreversibly ruined.

Five million men have changed to



—and by its use have changed the "chore" of shaving into joy.

Three Bars of Tiger Soap at 9 Cents
Per Bar Will Cost You 27 Cents.

If You Buy 3 Bars for 27 Cents this Week
You Will Get an Additional Bar FREE.

The Undermentioned Shops Will Sell You 3 Bars
of Tiger Soap for 27 Cents and Will Give You

ONE BAR TIGER SOAP FREE

W. E. Bearns
J. M. Brown
M. E. Caul
C. P. Egan
G. T. Hudson

Marshall Brothers
W. J. Murphy
Royal Stores
Wm. Thompson
A. E. Worrell

COLIN CAMPBELL, LIMITED, Agents for Hodgson & Simpson, Ltd., Liverpool, England.

"REG'LAR FELLERS"

(Copyright 1921 by George Matthew Adams—Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office)

By Gene Byrd

